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WELCOME TO THE ANGELOS.

Salt Lake has never had an opportunity to entertain as large a body of representative men as will reach here tomorrow from Los Angeles, and The Herald would suggest that the business men of the community show their appreciation of the visit in every way possible. While the Commercial club committees will take care of the arrangements for each day, every citizen can contribute his share individually.

To begin with, a big crowd ought to be at the San Pedro station Monday morning at 8:30 when the special from Los Angeles arrives. Whether you know any one on the train or not, your presence will help make the visitors feel at home. Then it might be well for the cordially inclined to make a gala occasion of the visit by decorating their places of business and residences as an outward expression of their pleasure at having the Californians here.

It goes without saying that the men who were entertained by the men from the south will be at their command as long as they are here; but the welcome and entertainment ought to be part of the business of every Salt Laker during the week.

ABATE THIS DANGER.

Residents of Brigham street around the neighborhood bounded by Fifth and Sixth East, report the possession and use of air rifles and .22-caliber guns by irresponsible children to the great danger of all the neighborhood. Around one corner, five rifles were in evidence, and at least one resident narrowly escaped death at the hands of a boy with a .22-caliber rifle. The practice of shooting air guns or rifles of any kind is prohibited by ordinance, and the city authorities ought to make an example of a few of the boys who persistently and defiantly violate the law. One plain-clothes officer in a single morning could stop the practice effectively; and the police owe that much to the average citizen who has a violent objection to acting as a target for a fool boy with fool parents who permit their child to shoot promiscuously within the city limits.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

President Roosevelt's note to the Russian and Japanese governments should be viewed merely as a step in the direction of bringing about an understanding between the two nations, and does not necessarily mean that peace negotiations will follow. The willingness of the two governments to receive such a note, which of course was made plain to the president before the note was dispatched, is an encouraging sign, but neither nation is bound to pay any attention to the note.

As the case now stands, neither government knows what terms would be accepted by the other, and the president's note, in all probability, can do no more than bring about the appointment of representatives to ascertain terms. The note was doubtless called forth by the reluctance of the governments concerned to take the initiative. It is now possible for both to appoint plenipotentiaries in accordance with the request of a neutral power without either being placed in the attitude of making overtures to the other. The note is a purely diplomatic one in the interest of national dignity.

The issue, of course, hinges on Japan's terms, and even assuming that the announcement of these terms comes as a result of the president's action, there is no assurance that the negotiations will go further. Japan's claims may prove so strong as to be objectionable, not only to the Russian government, but to the Russian people in general. Should this be the case the war advocates in Russia would find their position stronger than it now is.

Japan has already suffered so much as a result of European aggression that it may impose extremely hard conditions, now that it is in a position to demand great things. It is not inconceivable that Japan will demand the withdrawal of Russia beyond the Amur, the cession of Vladivostok and Saghalien, and a substantial indemnity in addition to the surrender of Russian influence in Manchuria and Korea. Japan has been put to great expense in money and lives, as well as Russia, and it would be natural for the victor to ask to be reimbursed for at least part of its outlay.

Developments following the sending of the president's note will be watched with unusual interest, since it makes the United States prominent in the situation. But even under the most favorable circumstances final peace is a long way off. Matters of this sort are not settled off-hand, but only as a result of prolonged deliberation and discussion. Weeks, if not months, of negotiation may be expected to follow the cessation of fighting.

The latest step in developments is the announcement that both powers have agreed to appoint plenipotentiaries who will meet and discuss terms. The next move will be the selection of a place of meeting, and while this may seem a trivial matter to the uninitiated, the nations at interest will probably choose

their ground most carefully. London, of course, is prohibited because of Britain's alliance with Japan; Paris is likewise barred by the Franco-Russian alliance. Germany, Italy and Austria of the triple alliance might possibly be able to offer neutral ground, though the complications of European politics would probably make any city within their territory a partisan of one or the other combatant.

It is not outside the range of possibilities, therefore, that preliminary negotiations might be held in Washington because the first step toward peace originated there; and if this should happen, the whole American people will hope most cordially that the result may be a permanent peace with honor to both nations.

AN UNPARALLELED SITUATION.

Those who may have wondered why the difficulty over the appointment of a judge to try the Oregon land fraud cases was not settled by the appointment of a successor to the late Judge Bellinger are now aware that several excellent reasons for the president's failure to appoint are in existence. One reason is the difficulty of finding a suitable man who is not in some way connected with the cases, but a greater difficulty lies in the political phase of the situation. The vacancy will of course be treated as part of the state's federal patronage, and political ethics require that Oregon's senators and representatives have a voice in the selection. The Oregon congressional delegation is four strong. Three of the four are under indictment in connection with the land fraud cases, and the fourth member is attorney for some of the defendants. It is thus impossible for the Oregon senators and representatives to recommend a man. Naturally, the indicted men cannot be permitted to name the judge who will try them, nor can an attorney for the defense be allowed to name the trial judge. Consequently, the vacancy will remain until the cases are finally disposed of, a judge from another district having been instructed to try the cases. The situation is probably without a parallel in the history of the country.

A PROPHET OF EVIL.

Colonel William Cary Sanger, formerly assistant secretary of war, sees trouble ahead. While addressing a gathering called to form a branch of the American Red Cross society in Buffalo the other day, Colonel Sanger said:

"We are going to have another war. You can't put your hand on any particular spot on the map and declare that this country will go to war with that nation. But the war will come. It is inevitable. This nation never experienced fifty years of continuous peace, and the millennium not being at hand just yet it won't have such an experience at least within the next fifty years. Consequently, we must be prepared for the emergency. If war comes, we must not find ourselves in the undesirable position we were in when war was declared with Spain, when we were wholly unable to care for the sick and wounded soldiers."

Colonel Sanger's prophecy may be a true one, though not for the reason he gives. The fact that we have never experienced fifty years of continuous peace does not mean that we never shall until the millennium comes. Conditions change and it is not impossible that the nations of the earth will come to see how foolish war is long before the millennium. But the manner in which the United States is reaching out abroad and an apparent readiness to mix in European and Asiatic disputes makes it not unlikely that some of us will live to see the United States involved in another war, although there is no immediate prospect of it.

Colonel Sanger is right in urging that we be prepared for it. That's one good way to postpone it.

It is, of course, assumed that Senator Smoot's interest in good roads has impelled him to have the Idaho good roads convention in the hands of his trusted lieutenants in that state.

Having allied himself to a couple of big corporations, it is safe to assert that Mr. Morton's connection with war affairs will not terminate when he surrenders the navy portfolio.

Alas, the poor president! No sooner does Mr. Fairbanks begin to star himself as a farmer than Mr. Roosevelt proceeds to buy a farm in dear old Virginia.

It should be remembered that President Roosevelt's letter of regret related to his inability to attend the banquet and not to Mr. Choate's return.

Even before the report of the British court of inquiry, we had an impression that submarine navigation was attended by considerable danger.

Mr. Roosevelt, naturally, will be opposed to the proposed Indian dance and buffalo hunt in Oklahoma, because he cannot be present to take part.

Residents of Sugar ward begin to perceive that the cutting of the rate to Murray did not leave a scar on the street car company.

It begins to look now as if we would soon have a magazine article on "Policy Hunting as a Recreation" by Grover Cleveland.

No doubt Secretary Shaw would be glad to have the currency system sufficiently elastic to cover treasury deficits.

It is to be hoped things will be so managed that the Los Angeles visitors will not be forced to ask what ails Utah.

Russia now appears willing to concede its defeat to all nations except the one that administered the same.

The Swedo-Norwegian situation may be briefly summarized by saying Norway has called for a new deck.

The question appears to be: Will the bonds be upheld or held up?

TOO OLD TO CELEBRATE.

Mark Twain Declines Invitation of Reno Committee.

(Denver News.)
New York.—Mark Twain will not revisit Reno, Nev., although he has been urgently invited to attend the Fourth of July celebration there. He refuses to go "and cry, because it would not become my white head." Twain, although he has been invited to attend the Fourth of July celebration there, he refuses to go "and cry, because it would not become my white head." Twain, although he has been invited to attend the Fourth of July celebration there, he refuses to go "and cry, because it would not become my white head."

"Dear Mr. Fulton—I remember as if it were yesterday that when I disembarked from the overland stage in front of the Ormsby, in Carson City, in August, 1861, I was expecting to be asked to come with alkali dust and did not know any body. I was tired, discouraged, white with alkali dust and did not know any body. I was tired, discouraged, white with alkali dust and did not know any body. I was tired, discouraged, white with alkali dust and did not know any body."

"I would watch the unforgotten and their names and give them reverence and farewell as they passed—Goodwin, McCarthy, Brown, Baldwin, Johnson, Howard, Nye, Stewart, Neely, Johnson, Hal Clayton, Jones, North, Root and my brother-in-law, Sam Brown."

"And then the desperadoes who made life a joy and the 'slaughter house' sessions—Sam Brown, Farmer, Pat Mayfield, Six-Fingered Jake, Jack Williams and the rest of the crimson discipline, so on, so on. Believe me, I would start a resurrection it would do you more good to look at than the next one will, if you go on the way you are going now."

"Those were the days—the old ones. They will come no more. Youth will come no more. They were full to the brim with the wine of life. There but for the grace of God go I. It chokes me up to think of them. Would you like me to come out and cry? It would not become my white head."

"Good-bye, I drink to you all. Have a good time—and take an old man's blessing."

Our Auld Scotch Freen W. C. Dunbar.

A partings are sad, but those maist av a' When the ties o' our kinship are broken in twa; Time and death tak the rich, an' the man wi' the hoe— The guld an' the bad. Yes we all hae to go— Now 'tis the turn, for better or waur, To part wi' our freen, oor ain Willie Dunbar.

For lang has he suffered, an' aft did he ca' On the guidman abune, ta tak him awa'— His Scotch humor grim, aye oor smiles wad provoke, Tho' bent up wi' pain he wad still hae his joke; Aye, aye honest an' true ta his freens near an' far, O, mony will miss oor ain Willie Dunbar.

The Scotch folk o' Utah, they a' liked him weel; He was first for his kirk, wa' nae fear for the deil; An' then he was Scotch, an' loved the auld shore, Fra' the tap to the toe, to his very heart's core. His life book lies open, wi' nae blot ta mar; We are a' proud o' Wullie, guid Wullie Dunbar.

Freen Wullie, guid nicht, nae mair will we hear; The soons o' yer pipes, as ye played them fu' clear; Yet fondly we'll mind on yer pipes an' yer sang, Your worth an' yer freenship we'll cherish lang. Integrity's claim—but nae sinister bar, Ta mark the escutcheon o' Wullie Dunbar.

DAVID HENDERSON.

GREAT WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Nearly Five Million Americans Killed and Injured in Accidents Yearly.

(Public Opinion.)
Accidents in other trades raise the total injuries to workers in New York state in one year to 7,000. How absurdly inadequate are the statistics usually accepted on this point is shown by the fact that the state authorities discovered 1,822 accidents in three months, while employers had never reported as many as 1,800 accidents for an entire year. The fact that one out of every 100 workingmen and workingwomen are injured in the course of their duties. We do not know this any more than we know how much injury is done to individuals and to society by the employment of child labor.

The mine is another torture chamber and grave for workmen. Fifteen hundred men are killed and 3,800 injured on an average each year in the coal mines alone. These are the figures published by the geological survey, and are probably almost complete. Independent investigations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois placing the coal mine killings at 1,200 in these three states.

In other lines of industry there are some particularly glaring instances of work that kills. The cutlery operative, who starts at the age of 17, is fortunate if he is able to work in the trade until he is 25. Glass workers do not last so long. Lead poisoning produces early death or decline in many kinds of work. An average of a man a day is killed in tunneling the rivers around New York. So the ghastly record might be continued to show that the making of a livelihood under modern industrial conditions is quite as dangerous and almost as wasteful as the career of a soldier.

W. J. Ghent, author of the two original social studies, "Our Benevolent Feudalism" and "Mass and Class," has pointed out that the Pennsylvania coal mines furnish an "Industrial Bull Run" every year. In the battle of 1901, 87 men were killed; in the mines of 1901, 84 men lost their lives.

The whole number of fatal accidents in the United States, according to the last census, is figured on a rate of 96.3 in each 100,000 of population. Insurance company statistics are based on a different fatality rate and show a total of about 65,000 fatal accidents a year. The same authorities estimate that twenty-five persons are seriously injured to every one killed, and arrive at the conclusion that 1,850,000 persons are killed or badly injured in the United States every year. This estimate does not include "minor accidents," which would raise the total to nearly 5,000,000.

Not Since Then.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

This country has not looked to the far east with such strained attention since Dewey cut the cable.

IT CURES THE LIQUOR HABIT

Orin is the only perfectly successful cure for the liquor habit the world has ever known. It is better than the use of a home and does not interfere with the daily work; better than will-power because it never fails. It strengthens the nerves, digestion and gives good appetite, regular sleep and makes you sleep like a child.

Orin No. 1 will cure the hardest drinker and destroy his craving for drink without his knowledge, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee or food. Orin No. 2, in pill form, is for those who wish to be cured. The cost of either is \$1 per box. Orin has the endorsement of ministers, physicians and prominent members of the W. C. T. U. It is the one remedy for the liquor habit that can be relied upon to cure at little expense and restore the drunkard to perfect vigor of mind and body. Write for book on "Drunkennes," sent free in plain envelope. Call on Smith, Drug Co., Salt Lake City.

A Mean Editor.
(Detroit Tribune.)
Young Charles Augustus Swinnerton did not write a little verse he wrote and always signed his name. He sent them to an editor, who published every one. And all of them were cheerful songs, and thus the songs would run: Bright day! And in my soul Joy reigns! —CHARLES AUGUSTUS SWINNERTON.

Now Charles Augustus Swinnerton was very, very poor. He figured his expenses up in order to be sure. So one day with a pen and pad he let his fancy run. From poetry to practical, and when the list was done

On the stand he laid the sheet. The sheet did CHARLES AUGUSTUS SWINNERTON.

Just one week later when the sun the spangled meadows kissed, On the reverse side of the sheet that his figure laid Augustus penned a verse; forgot the figuring he'd done, forgot the Breeze 'twas thus they run:

Meat 8. Buns 5. Cheese 10. Eggs 5. —CHARLES AUGUSTUS SWINNERTON.

No Parts There.
(Chicago News.)

Two files met in a steam-heated flat. "Where is your wife now?" asked No. 1. "She recently left for parts unknown," answered No. 2. "Parts unknown?" "Yes," echoed No. 1. "Yes," replied No. 2. "The adjoining room tickling the pate of a bald-headed man."

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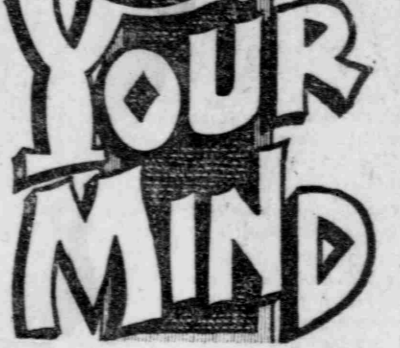
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If you are wedded to custom tailoring, get a divorce and save one-half the money you are used to spending. The reduction in price does not mean less style or elegance, or poor material.

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